

Doctrine

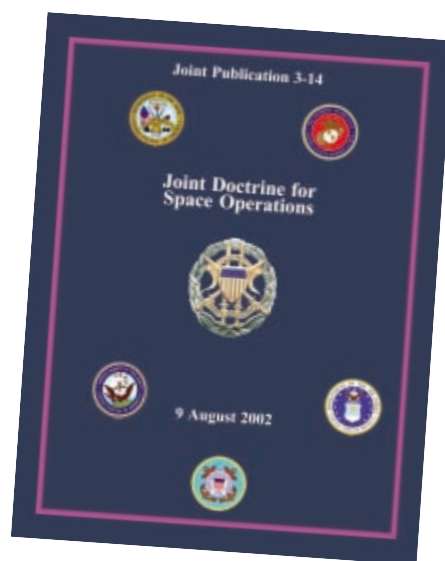
CONTROLLING THE HIGH GROUND

Although Joint Pub 3-14, *Joint Doctrine for Space Operations*, became outdated only 52 days after its issuance with the deactivation of U.S. Space Command and the assumption of space responsibilities by U.S. Strategic Command in October 2002, it is a valuable reference for military professionals who seek to understand the impact of space capabilities on joint warfare. In particular, the volume covers military space operations, organizations and missions, command and control of forces, and considerations for deliberate and crisis action planning.

The first chapter summarizes military operations and three interrelated ideas: that space is a *significant force multiplier*, that the United States is *increasingly dependent* on space capabilities, and that this dependence results in a *potential vulnerability*. The next chapter looks at organization, missions, duties, and responsibilities for military space. In addition to the out-of-date discussion of U.S. Space Command, service competency has also changed and is not as clear cut as in the past. Components are listed in the current version of *Forces for Unified Commands*, but only an interim set is identified. Resolution of a more enduring set of components is pending. The organizational description under the rubric of theater support remains largely correct and provides an indication of who's who in space support.

The discussion in chapter three of the command and control of space forces would almost be correct if the references to U.S. Space Command were credited to U.S. Strategic Command. Unfortunately, that replacement would still not be completely accurate because the components that served the former command are not components of the latter.

The strength of Joint Pub 3-14 is its discussion of both space and the principles of war and space mission areas. Joint warfighters must understand the relationships between space



capabilities and the principles of objective, offensive, mass, economy of force, maneuver, unity of command, security, surprise, and simplicity. The volume presents a concise review of the four space mission areas: space control, force enhancement, space support, and force application. It articulates space control missions—surveillance, protection, prevention, and

negation—and provides descriptors for the escalating five Ds of negation: deception, disruption, denial, degradation, and destruction.

The publication also offers a tutorial on how space can enhance joint force effectiveness by supporting intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance and integrated tactical warning and attack assessment such as missile defense and nuclear detonation detection, environmental monitoring, and the benefits of global positioning, including further information on these areas in appendices.

The last chapter provides a look at space planning. Specifically, it describes the integration of space forces and capabilities into deliberate planning, crisis action planning, and possible flexible deterrent options.

Current plans to revise Joint Pub 3-14 call for consolidating it with the as yet unpublished Joint Pub 3-14.1 on space control. This revision is slated to begin in April 2004 with an updated version of Joint Pub 3-14 to be issued in April 2006.

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